

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . Virg.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

We would refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Minor, agent of the N. Y. Poudrette Company.

NECESSITY OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE PART OF FARMERS.

There is so much force and propriety of thought in the following remarks of Sir Humphrey Davy, that we are constrained to copy and commend them to our readers. He says:

"It is from the higher classes of the community, from the proprietors of land; those who are fitted by their education to form enlightened plans, and by their fortunes to carry such plans into execution; it is from these that the principles of improvement must flow to the laboring classes of the community; and in all cases the benefit is mutual; for the interest of the tenantry must be always likewise the interest of the proprietors of the soil. The attention of the laborer will be more minute, and he will exert himself for improvement when he is certain he cannot deceive his employer, and has a conviction of the extent of his knowledge. Ignorance in the possessor of an estate, of the manner of which it ought to be treated, often leads to inattention or injudicious practices in the tenant or bailiff."

It may be said that the relations between landlords and tenants are different in England and America; but that difference is too trivial to render inapplicable the sound discriminating philosophy of the truth which Sir Humphrey's remarks inculcate. There is no fact more incontrovertible, than that ignorance of the business on the part of the owner of a landed estate, generates inattention on the part of those upon whom he has to rely for labor, from the overseer down to the slave. Hence the necessity which exists for every one engaged in the cultivation of the earth, making himself familiar with every thing appertaining to his vocation. He should not only know what ought to be done, but he should know also when, and be able to tell whether it is done well. Possessed of this knowledge, which we consider indispensable to success, he should give a general superintendence to every operation upon his estate, no matter whether he has one or more managers. Vigilance on his part begets it in those who do the labour, and when this vigilance is backed by capacity to detect errors, and the moral courage to correct them, one half the burthen of superintendence will be found to have been performed.

We have received the account of the second *Agricultural Conversation*, held at the capitol of Massachusetts, but as the subject discussed was one partaking more of politics than agriculture, we shall omit it, and shall look forward for the report of the next, with the hope of its being profitable both to us and our readers. The subject discussed at the last meeting was the propriety of legislative protection; that mooted for the next is, *the best mode of*

cultivating Potatoes—one much better suited to our taste. It has always been our opinion, that the discussion of political questions, in agricultural associations, were any thing else than promotive of those interests which every husbandman should hold near and dear to his heart. While it should be the pride of agriculturists, to elevate the moral standing of their brethren—to devise the best modes of culture of the various productions of the earth—while it should be their study to accumulate manure and dispose of it to the greatest advantage—to thoroughly comprehend the nature of their soils and the productions best adapted to them, it might be as well to abstain, in all their meetings strictly agricultural, from mingling in their deliberations subjects so ill adapted to the promotion of harmony and unity of action, as are those connected with politics.

LIME IN ORCHARDS.—We have several times, in the course our remarks, endeavored to enforce upon our readers the propriety of liming their orchards, and the more we think upon the subject, the more thoroughly are we convinced of the propriety of the course. We believe in many cases where trees have become partially decayed, that by judicious pruning, at the proper time, and the application of lime around their roots, that they might be measurably restored to health and productiveness. The application of lime to fruit trees is no new thing; for the practice dates as far back almost as christianity itself, having been followed by the Romans at a very early period. And although like many other good things, it may have fallen into disuse by some, it has been practiced by others ever since; and as far as our reading and observation enables us to judge, invariably with good effects; and why should it not? Almost every fertile soil, whose analysis we have seen, has in its composition a portion of lime, and so may be said of nearly all the products of the earth which contribute to the sustenance of man. But we need not resort to analogy whence to draw our deductions, the experience of some of the best pomologists, both in this country and Europe, establish beyond contradiction, or cavil, that lime is essential to produce healthy action in soils devoted to the production of fruit trees. Where lime may not be available, in sufficient quantities, to justify a thorough dressing to the entire orchard, it should be the object of the proprietor, to procure as much as would enable him to appropriate half a peck to each tree; and where applied in this limited quantity, it should be spread around the trunk and roots, so as to form a circle of a few feet. Such a disposition of it, would ensure to its application the greatest amount of good. Where lime cannot be obtained ashes or marl may be substituted in its place, and if neither of these are to be obtained, common salt will answer a very good end.

We throw out these hints in the hope that those whose interests may be affected by them will avail themselves of them, in time to test their value upon their orchards the ensuing season; and having done so, we will, after a remark or too, close this article. Before liming, ashing, marling, or salting, the orchard should be cleaned up, the

trees rid of all decayed limbs and suckers, and the soil itself should be ploughed up thoroughly and well harrowed. Why should we take the trouble to plant trees, if we do not take care of them afterwards?

CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER.—We have on a former occasion alluded to the introduction of this boiler into our vicinity, and the advertisement of Mr. Bentley, the possessor of the right for this state, (which will be found on our advertising page,) shows its value in the estimation of several gentlemen who have the superintendence of public and other institutions in this city. During the past week, we called at Mr. Bentley's manufactory, to examine the apparatus, and afterwards in company with a friend, availed ourself of the polite invitation of Dr. Robt. Dorsey of E. near Franklinville, to visit his beautiful and extensive farm, where he has one of the boilers in operation. Than Dr. Dorsey, we believe there are but few agriculturists, in whom are more happily combined the practical and theoretical knowledge of his profession, and in whose judgment we have more confidence. The fact of his having proved in his own operations, that farming is a profitable business, is an evidence of his just discrimination in the management of his estate, and all the indications around and about his premises, gave assurance that his gains had not been increased by withholding that which is just and mete from man or beast, but from the economical arrangement and judicious application of his means: when we mention the fact, that although Dr. D. is one of the largest growers of hay for our market, and for which he obtains the very highest price, he uses not a pound for his own stock, it will readily occur to the reader, that a suitable apparatus for the preparation of the other products raised on his farm, to supply the place of that nutritious food, is a matter of no slight importance—and in the boiler which we have noticed above, the Dr. considers he has obtained the very acme of his wishes. We will not here attempt a description of the apparatus, this has already been done more satisfactorily in an article published a few weeks since from the "Clipper," and for its capability of answering all the purposes for which it is intended, we would refer to an extract of a letter from Dr. Dorsey to Mr. Bentley, which will also be found in the advertisement of Mr. B. We have deemed it our duty to refer to this matter, and as those who have publicly borne their testimony to the value of this Boiler can have no possible motive other than the public good, we think it should induce farmers and others visiting our city, to call and examine for themselves.

We would here remark, that such was the effect of the great economy and admirable arrangements evinced in the management of Dr. D., that it drew forth from our friend (who is one of our most enterprising and wealthy merchants and estimable citizens,) the remark, that he was more than ever encouraged to persevere in the improvement of his estate, on which he has expended large sums, and who will no doubt before another season discard the other contrivances used for the purpose of steaming, and obtain one of Mr. Bentley's.

Messrs. Small, of York, Pa. well known as extensive feeders and enterprising and discriminating men, whom we accompanied to the manufactory since the above visit, has pur-

chased one of these boilers, and taken it home, where it can be examined by our friends in that quarter.

We would do injustice to a worthy and industrious mechanic in the vicinity of Dr. Dorsey's, (Mr. Wm. Murray,) did we omit mentioning that a Horse-Power, of a most simple construction, built by Mr. M., was put into operation by Dr. Dorsey for our inspection, and to which was attached one of Murray's corn and cob crushers; we felt much pleased with the ease and power with which it operated, and the Dr. assured us that both of these pieces of machinery answered his highest anticipations of their value for their respective purposes.

PAGE'S CORN AND GENERAL SEED PLANTER.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir—I was induced two seasons since to purchase one of Mr. George Page's Corn and General Seed Planters. It affords me great pleasure to record my entire approbation of the merits of this machine—in some respects it has surpassed my expectation; in corn and peas nothing could surpass the regularity of its deposits; in other seeds as beets, ruta baga, &c. I gave it trial and find it to answer the general purpose extremely well.

I used it nearly for my whole crop last year. I was surprised to find it do good work in stony and foul ground, as in regard to this matter I was skeptical before I made my purchase. I would not be without it for double its price. You are at liberty to use this testimony should it prove of any advantage in getting these very useful machines in more general use, as I think you would thereby promote the general interest. E. K. J. HAND.

Baltimore County.

Extract of a letter to the Baltimore "Sun," dated Centerville, Md.:

The Agricultural Societies on this shore are doing wonders in the melioration of the soil and the improvement of husbandry. They have infused new life into the farmers, and have given birth to a spirit of enterprise, which promises the best results. Thousands of bushels of lime have been landed upon our wharves for the purpose of renovating our worn-out lands, and of increasing the fertility of those now in culture. The demand for this article has been formed in various places for the purpose of burning the stone, and rendering it cheap, more abundant, and easier of access. A company has been in successful operation at Hillsborough, for two or three years past. We have a kiln here, capable of burning twenty-six thousand bushels of quick lime annually, the advantages of which will be incalculable. The Agricultural Boards of Kent and Queen Anne have determined to build a market steambot jointly, to ply every other day between Chester river and your city, for the purpose of transporting produce of every description, as well as passengers. Kent, I learn, has already subscribed her share of the stock, and Queen Anne will not be much behind her, so that the boat will be built and placed upon the route at an early day. This arrangement will bring the produce of these counties into competition with the market gardens or farms in the vicinity of Baltimore, and will be a new and important source of profit to our farmers.

CHEMISTRY—AGRICULTURE.—No science promises more to Agriculture than Chemistry. Indeed, the whole secret of vegetable nutrition will eventually be revealed, by the advances of this investigating branch of philosophy. Sir Humph. Davy has written upon chemistry, as applied to agriculture, with much ability—But, more recently, Professor Leibig has given us a work of great value, upon the organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology. It teems with information of great value to every reader who wishes to be made familiar with these interesting topics, upon which the writer has devoted the strength of his powerful mind. The book should be read universally. The farmer is deeply interested in its scientific disclosures. The notes of Professor Webster, of Hartford University, to Professor Leibig's work, are excellent, and add to the value of the American edition.

We take the following extract from the work.

ON THE MANURING OF THE SOIL IN VINE YARDS.—In reference to an article in your paper, Nov. 7, 1838, and Nov. 29, 1839, I cannot omit the opportunity of again calling the public attention to the fact, that nothing more is necessary for the manure of a vineyard than the branches which are cut from the vines themselves.

My vineyard has been manured in this way for eight years, without receiving any other kind of manure, and yet more beautiful and richly laden vines could scarcely be pointed out. I formerly followed the method usually practised in this district, and was obliged, in consequence, to purchase manure to a large amount. This is now entirely saved, and my land is in excellent condition.

When I see the fatiguing labor used in the manuring of vineyards—horses and men toiling up the mountains with unnecessary materials, I feel inclined to say to all, come to my vineyards, and see how a bountiful Creator has provided that vines shall manure themselves, like trees in a forest, and even better than they. The foliage falls from trees in a forest only when they are withered, and they lie for years before they decay; but the branches are pruned from the vine in the end of July or beginning of August, whilst still fresh and moist. If they are then cut into small pieces and mixed with the earth, they undergo putrefaction so completely, that, as I have learned, by experience, at the end of four weeks not the smallest trace of them can be found.

The appendix to this work contains some useful reflections on the nature of "Geine," by the use of which a fine crop of vegetables was produced from plants that gave no promise till they had been well watered by this new application.

Dr. Dana's directions for preparing a solution of geine, are as follows:

Boil 100 pounds of dry pulverised peat with 2½ pounds of white ash, (an article imported from England) 36 to 55 per cent of pure soda, or its equivalent in pearl or potash, in a potash kettle, with 130 gals. water: boil for a few hours, let it settle, and dip off the clear liquor for use. Add the same quantity of alkali and water, boil and dip off as before. The dark colored brown solution contains about half an ounce per gallon of vegetable matter. It is to be applied by watering grain crops, grass lands, or any other way the farmer's quick wit will point out. In the month of June I prepared a solution of geine, (says Mr. N.) obtained not by boiling, but steeping the mud, as taken from the meadows, in a weak lye, in tubs. The proportion was about—peat, 100 lbs. potash, 1 lb. water, 50 gallons. Stirred it occasionally, for about a week, when the dark brown solution described by Dr. Dana, was dipped off and applied to some rows of corn, a portion of a piece of starved barley, and bed of onions, sown in land not well prepared for that crop. The crop of barley, on the portion watered, was more than double the quantity, both in straw and grain, to that on other portions of the field, the soil and treatment of which were otherwise precisely similar.

In June, four rows (of the onions) were first watered with the solution of geine. In ten days the onions in those rows were nearly double the size of the others. All but six rows of the remainder, were then watered. The growth of these soon outstripped the unwatered remainder. Eventually, the whole piece was watered with the solution, excepting the ends of some of the rows, which produced very small onions; and had it not been done, Mr. Nicholas believes that not a single bushel, of good size, would have been produced. The onions, when measured, making ample allowance for the tops, which had not been stripped off, were adjudged equal to four bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre.

Professor Leibig's work can be had at Cushing & Brother's.

FLEMISH BARLEY.—At a late monthly meeting of the Royal English Agricultural Society, the Rev. W. L. Rham, exhibited specimens of Flemish Winter Barley, of which 11¼ quarters per acre were reaped, near Ghent, in 1840. The quarter being eight bushels, the yield reaches the enormous amount of ninety-two bushels per acre. This barley was two rowed. Mr. Rham also presented specimens of another variety of Brabant barley of six rows, straw very long and thick, and which in productiveness fell not much short of the foregoing. This too was a winter barley, a kind not cultivated in the United States.

Candles.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, wet with Spirits of Turpentine, put them in the sun until dry, then mould or dip your candles.

Candles thus made last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to sperm, in clearness of light.—We have used candles of this kind, and can therefore recommend them with entire confidence.—*Temperance Advocate.*

From the Kentucky Farmer.

"AVOIRDUPOIS ARGUMENTS."—WEIGHTS OF PIGS AND HOGS.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Gray has furnished us the ages, weights and mode of keeping his hogs, the two past years. Mr. Gray is not a "pig dealer," and all the hogs he raises are for the use of his own family. He does not therefore practice the stuffing and gorging system for effect. He is a good farmer, however, and practices a liberal kindness to his stock, as what christian would not? Here we have a system of keeping hogs, which nearly every farmer can adopt; and the gratifying results obtained, may be had by any who will seek them through like means. We think the result highly creditable to the breeds with which Mr. Gray's hogs were crossed. Nor can we refrain offering our thanks to Mr. G., for the practical information he has furnished, which we deem more really valuable than the reports of enormous weights of individual animals, here and there, "fed and fattened in a pen" under a system of feeding impossible to be adopted in general practice.

The average weight of the 14 months pigs, gross, 276 lbs. nearly; net weight 232 1-5 lbs.—average of all, 44 lbs. nearly.

The average weight of the 7½ months pigs, gross, 183½ lbs.—average, net, 153½.—average weight of offal 30 lbs.

There is one obvious error in Mr. G's table which we have no means of correcting, where the net weight exceeds the gross. Another probably where the difference between net and gross is 96 lbs; but on the whole (or excluding these two items,) the table should be regarded accurate.

WOODFORD, Dec. 17, 1841.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—Having promised to send you an account of the weight of my hogs killed this year I now comply with my promise. My first lot of 38 I killed 15th Nov, put up to fatten 20th Sept.—the weights were as follows:

Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
254	216	356	260	250	212	270	225
214	232	266	224	220	180	300	248
258	220	280	232	268	232	286	246
375	330	300	248	262	226	272	228
278	234	254	210	266	230	256	214
304	260	262	214	256	216	312	268
248	206	298	250	218	182	250	208
290	240	290	238	286	246	278	232
264	234	344	290	286	238	256	220

The above, with the exception of the two heaviest, averaged not quite 14 months. The last lot I killed 15th December, put up to fatten at the same time with the above; pigged from the middle of April to the middle of May, averaging 7½ months, weight as follows—38 pigs—

Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
170	140	182	156	170	140	204	174
180	148	182	158	220	184	162	136
185	154	194	160	154	132	184	154
200	162	200	180	230	196	178	136
180	152	170	140	180	150	164	138
181	150	160	130	196	162	146	120
165	146	186	150	210	180	184	160
200	160	196	164	188	150	154	130
254	184	200	174	196	164	210	186
170	140	160	132				

The first lot were wintered as ordinary stock hogs, fed regularly without being pushed and ran in a woodland pasture without shelter. On the 15th April they were put on clover and remained until they were put into a cornfield I purchased over the river. They were travelled about 25 miles in going backwards and forwards to the field and home during the time they were fattening.

The pigs run on a blue grass pasture until they were two months old, when I commenced feeding them on corn until they were driven with the first lot to the field and received the same treatment with them. These hogs were all by a Berkshire boar out of half blood thin rind sows I have been thus particular in keeping the gross and net weights to gratify my own curiosity, without any view of publishing the result, and you can exercise your own pleasure in disposing of this as you think proper.

Yours, Respectfully,

BEN. P. GRAY.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY IN EWES.—We copy from the last number of the British Quarterly Farmer's Magazine the following notices: "We are informed that Mr. Botterill, farmer of Wroot, has now in his possession

twelve ewes, that during the present season, have produced no less than 37 lambs, being three each for 11 of them, and for the remaining one, four. Mr. Thomas Shepherd of Woolley, parish of Moorwinstow, Cornwall, had an ewe sheep that produced 44 lambs. Four seasons she had two each season; three times she had three, three times she had four; and three times five. She was a cross bred Nott sheep, and bred by Mr. Colhill of Devon."

DRIVING CATTLE.—I have often witnessed the infliction of cruelties on dumb beasts accused of sullenness, by persons attempting to lead or drive an animal alone. This subject was brought to mind so forcibly a few days since, by a neighbor sending a boy to lead a heifer a distance of several miles, by a rope attached to her horns and nose, that I determined to write a line upon it. The restiveness of cattle, in such cases, is caused by skittishness. The remedy is simple and efficient. Fasten a board before the face, in the usual manner of blinding breachy cattle, and the wildest cow or heifer may be led or driven with perfect ease.—*Maine Cultivator.*

*In New England cattle are called *breachy* which break through fences.

NEW METHOD OF WORKING FOUR HORSES.—At a late plowing match for experimenting on the qualities of various plows, held at Rozelle, by the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, it became necessary to use four horses, and to test the force exerted, two dynamometers were required. The report thus describes the manner in which this was accomplished:

"In treating of the draft of the horses, it may be useful to notice an expedient that was adopted to measure heavy implements requiring a draft of eighty stones, while the scale of the dynamometers individually extended only to seventy stones. The horses were yoked two and two to the ends of a runner chain, which was passed round an iron sheave [pulley wheel] attached to the plow's bridle. The hind pair of horses were yoked to the short end of the chain, while the foremost pair were yoked to the other end, lengthened out sufficiently to give freedom of action, and each pair drew by a set of common swingtrees, with a dynamometer attached to each set of trees. In this manner the two dynamometers were found to indicate, with all the precision that could be desired, that equal force was exerted by each pair of horses, the sum of the forces being the real draft of the implement. This method of yoking four horses, be it observed, is one of the best now employed. It is simple and effective, equalizing the draft to the whole four, in a manner as perfect as it is possible to approach."

The reasonableness of this statement will be at once apparent to every practical man, certainly to every teamster. Such know that when four horses are worked in the usual way, a much larger proportion of draft, in nine cases out of ten, is taken by one of the teams than by the other, and the ordinary mode of harnessing and working renders the equalization of draft impossible. This great desideratum is easily effected in the manner mentioned above.

BOILING FOOD.—In feeding live stock, much corn might be saved by boiling it before it is given to them. Every farmer should have a large kettle for this purpose. It has been ascertained that one third of the corn may be saved in this way. Being cooked, it is more nourishing and more easily digested. The trouble of preparing it is very inconsiderable. It is well known that the cob of corn contains a great deal of nutriment. A bushel of corn ground in the cob, will make one-third more of whiskey, as has been ascertained by experiment. To grind the cob and corn in a bark mill, or something of the kind before boiling, would be an additional improvement and saving.

ANGORA PEAR.—Certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of fruit we ever saw, was exhibited to us yesterday by Desboll, a gardener and florist at the corner of 50th street and Bloomingdale road.

It is called the Angora pear, weighs 2½ lbs. and will keep—indeed should be kept—over the winter.

It is the produce of a graft from a French stock on an old tree. The original of the fruit is from Angora, in Asiatic Turkey—a place so famous for its gardens, that the best fruit in the markets of Constantinople are supplied from them.

The pear is larger than the largest pound pears, with one side bright red, and the rest golden yellow.—*N. Y. American.*

HOUSE WIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE WIFE—AN EXTRACT.

From that moment [marriage] the wife is the keeper of her husband's honor, the guardian of his peace, the builder of his fortunes; but she may be more. She should be his prudent counsellor, the faithful repository of his inmost thoughts, his perplexities, the soother of his cares, the allayer of his angry feelings, the blessed peace maker between him and an injurious world. God has given to a wife alone this privilege; for to her alone is discovered the minutest shades of character; the peculiar traits of thought, and in comparison with which all other objects fade away; the example and influence of a wife may lead her husband to the gate of blessedness. Having found the Saviour herself, with gentle hand she may bring her best beloved to him also. Who can tell the sacredness of that union, when,

"Tis he who clasps the marriage hand,
And fits the spousal ring."

If it be urged that woman's sphere is circumscribed in narrow limits, yet it is filled with holy duties. Her empire is a small one, but it is absolute. What power the fact gives her, that she may select the society which is admitted to her intimacy. What an opportunity is here for drawing around her family an influence that will refine and bless. It is the wife, also, who must cherish benevolent emotions in her husband's heart. Man in this busy turmoil of life, sees much to disgust, to irritate, and to harden, but if she whom he does trust, looks with "gentle eyes," not only upon the poor, but the erring, kindlier feelings will gush out in sympathy with her's. Here is one source of female influence too little regarded, as affecting the happiness, the very character of the family group. Habits of domestic usefulness—by gentleness and decision—by order, industry and neatness, a wife may create in her house an atmosphere of peace, to which, amid the toils of business, or labor, her husband's heart shall often revert with joy, and hasten, when permitted by duty to taste. For the absence of such qualifications at the domestic hearth, neither beauty, wit nor talent can compensate. These may be called little matters, but the wife binds her husband's heart by many bonds, not the less strong, because they seem so slender.

Who, then, can limit the influence of a wife! In every instance where she strengthens right resolves, or inspires good feelings, or awakens high principles in the heart of her husband, she elevates his character, and making him firm in integrity, conduces to his power for good, and adds to the weight of his example. How often do her kind persuasions reclaim the wanderer, and restore the erring to peace! It is her kindness that alleviates pain and illness—her affection that makes poverty tolerable.—The companion of youth, the comforter of riper years, and patient nurse—woman faithful till death, is often called to sustain her husband in mortal illness—to cheer his last hours—smooth the pillow of death, and receive upon her bosom his last sigh. Are there not high and solemn responsibilities here? Can they be rightly discharged without superior aid? Can any other than Christian principles sustain the heart, and nerve the moral energies through a course of duties so various—often so trying!

She who neglects or despises the obligations thus involved in the relation of wife, will find such feelings not only productive of misery to her household, but recoiling with ten-fold severity upon her own heart. For she who deservedly loses the esteem and affection of her wedded friend, loses all for this life. No appliance that wealth can buy, no blandishments of the gay—not even the kindness of other friends, nor the endearments of children, can supply the place of a husband's confidence. Surely, then, no female heart can examine a woman's duties, a woman's influence, without fervently imploring from Him, who was emphatically a woman's Saviour.

Let every one who bears the sacred name of wife, remember that the Almighty Creator gave woman to man not to seek her own happiness in her own will, but to find it in ministering to his, encourage him to right, to dissuade him from wrong, by example, by prayers and entreaties, to enable her companion, more exposed as he is to temptation, to persevere in the path of piety.—She is the helpmate, not only to cheer the gloom, or share the joy of his brief existence, but a fellow traveller to an unending life—a participant of immortality.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.—See that your children are well educated. Let your sons be instructed in the various

branches of useful learning, that they may become active and worthy members of an enlightened community. Inculcate on their minds elevated sentiments and liberal principles. Teach them that they should not live for themselves only; that in this republic every man is a pillar of the state, and exerts an influence in society, and has indispensable duties to perform, to his family, his country, and his God.

Let not the education of your daughters be neglected, for on the character of our women depends the future fate of our country. Teach them early to look upon the laborer and the profession of a husbandman, with smiles and sympathy, for we all well know, that in civilized communities, where the influence of the gentler sex is all powerful, as it should be, no enterprise can succeed, or become popular, without being cheered by the smiles and sympathy of woman, the "flower of the human species." Educate your daughters so that they will make good farmers' wives, and if thus educated, they will reflect honor on any station, however exalted, and be worthy to become the mothers of freemen.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.—I am told in "Mackenzie's Receipt Book," a new method has recently been obtained in Wales, of burning lime for farming purposes, to which I have a mind to call the attention of your readers. It is simply this. They place the lime rock in large bodies, which are called *coaks*, the rock not being broken small as in the ordinary method, and calcine these heaps in the way used for preparing charcoal. To prevent the flame from bursting out at the top and sides of these heaps, turfs and earth are placed against them and the aperture partially closed; and the heat is so regulated and transfused through the whole mass, that notwithstanding the increased size of the stones, the whole becomes thoroughly calcined. As a proof of the superior advantage that lime burnt in these clumps or coaks has over lime burnt in the old method, where farmers have an option of either lime at the same price, a preference is invariably given to that burned in heaps. This practice has long been prescribed in Yorkshire and Shropshire and is also familiar in Scotland.

I communicate this that the experiment may be tried for agricultural purposes. There is much lime stone in Maine so mixed with foreign matter as to render it unfit for building, yet would answer a very good end for the compost heap. Let some one or more try the thing and give the result to the public.—*Maine Farmer.*

Orono, Nov. 12, 1841.

ROVING FARMER.

Caster Oil Candles.—We were presented by Mr. E. Marsh, of this city, with one of his candles manufactured from Castor Oil, and were induced to test its qualities with a sperm candle. The experiment resulted in the demonstration that the caster oil lasted longer than the sperm candle, and the light of the former was decidedly more brilliant and extensive than that of the latter. We could not discover the least unpleasant smell arising from burning the caster oil candle, and believe that they are well calculated to supersede entirely the use of the sperm candle. Mr. Marsh informs us they could be afforded by the quantity at 25 cents per pound, about one half the cost of sperm candles.—*Alton Ill. Telegraph.*

☞The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has stopped payment, and closed its doors. There was a run on the Bank of Pennsylvania, the largest institution in the state, on Saturday last, but it met all demands; fears, however, are entertained for some of the banks of that city after the interest of the State debt is paid, which was due and payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of Pa., which institution it was reported had used the funds thus appropriated to sustain itself. A few days will determine the result of the present state of monetary affairs in that city, and in the meantime our friends will govern themselves accordingly.

☞There was something of a run last week on the Chesapeake Bank, of Baltimore, but the demands were met, and the excitement ceased; the state is a large debtor to her.

☞The bill for an immediate resumption in Maryland, which passed the H. of D., it is now understood will be so amended in the Senate as to defer it till Aug. or Sept. next.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt bill which passed the H. of R. has been rejected in the senate, and is now in operation.

Dimensions of a Tobacco Hhd.—Virginia: 4 ft. 6 in. in diam., 37 to 39 in. head and bilge.—Maryland: 4 feet 2 in. and 34 to 36 in. head and bilge.

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

To those who are unacquainted with the minutia of farm labor, it would seem that this month is one of leisure to the husbandman, and that he had little else to do than to enjoy himself with ease and dignity, dispensing and receiving the hospitalities of his own and his neighbors' homes; but how different is the fact. Though he may, and ought to, indulge in that generous intercourse of friendship, which lends such charms to the social relations of life, still if he be not true to his interests, and deaf to the claims of those around him, he will find enough to give full employment to all his faculties, mental and corporeal. To talk of a husbandman's leisure, is to discourse of something new under the sun, and we have it from the lips of one who has drank deep at the fount of wisdom, that there is no such thing. When we say he has no leisure, it is foreign from our purpose to affirm, that he is ever hurried, for that he should never be, but busy always. If it is true, as has been stated from a high source, that action constitutes the element of oratory, how much more appropriate would the definition be when applied to the farmer and planter. With them both mental and physical action, are called into requisition with each revolving hour dedicated to labor, and all the resources of mind and body find ample occupation.

But let us turn from these reflections for the present, and see what can be done

ON THE FARM.

Fencing.—As this is the last month in which timber may be cut this season, with a certain prospect of its durability, it may be well to remind our friends, that they should push ahead and get all cut that they may need for making new and the repairing of old fences. Having repeatedly endeavored to impress the necessity of such arrangements upon them, we will here reiterate our admonition, and we are more especially moved to this, because we have known many heart-burnings to exist between neighbors, who should have felt the kindest feelings towards each other, which proceeded from no other cause than the trespasses of one or the other's stock upon the fields of the other. Bad fences laid at the bottom of these feuds; but as no man is more than human, it is difficult to divest himself of that feeling of partiality, which instinctively teaches him to suppose himself in the right. Therefore to save himself from being placed in such an unenviable position, discretion and self respect, as well as interest should teach every farmer to have good fences, in order that his neighbor's cattle may not be tempted to poach upon his grounds.

As soon as the posts and rails may have been prepared, let them be hauled from the woods to the places where they are to be used. Such foresight and attention now, will save your being hurried in the spring; for of all avocations, there is none which so imperiously demands the husbanding of time as does that of the agriculturist.

Your fencing once upon the spot, make all the preliminary arrangements, so that you may be in a condition to seize upon the first suitable weather of spring to repair all your old, and make whatever new fences may be required. In this, as in all things else, make it a point to be ahead of your work. And before putting in any new posts, be sure to char the but ends at least two inches above the earth. The trouble of so doing is but trifling, and we risk nothing in saying, that this process will add twenty-five per cent to their capacity for durability.

Out houses, as Barns, Stables, Quarters, &c.—Submit each and all of these to a searching investigation; repair such as may need it, and be sure that the door to each, wherein you may entrust property, be provided with a good and sufficient lock.

White Washing.—Have all the premises in which you keep stock of any kind white washed; besides looking well, it contributes, by its disinfecting virtues, to the health of animals of all kinds. But while your hands may be engaged in this good work, don't forget that the garden

fence, and those of the avenue leading to your house, as well as the quarters of your slaves, and poultry houses, will be wonderfully improved by being subjected to the same operation.

Working Cattle.—Every thing of this character, from which you expect spring labor, whether horses, mules, or oxen, must receive increased attention from this out; and this attention must include feed as well as the curry-comb, card, brush, or whip of straw. If you calculate upon getting full labor out of your beasts of burthen, you must feed and clean them well, in order that they may be in a condition to meet the demands which you may make upon their strength. Interest will naturally incline you to this course, but when it comes, as it does in the present instance, commended to your acceptance, by the animating principle of humanity, its two-fold claim for execution defies rejection.

Milk Cows and Heifers in Calf.—As in a few weeks these creatures will be bringing forth their young, you must increase the quality and quantity of their food, and be careful that their lodgings are well suited to their delicate condition. When we speak of increasing the quantity of their food, we do not wish to be understood as recommending that they should be stuffed. We are opposed to that, but we would have them given as much as they will eat clean—that that should be given to them in small quantities, but often, and that to their fodder, roots should be added in moderate quantities—and where roots are not to be had, that meal of some kind, or bran or shorts be given them in slops, in which their hay or fodder should be mixed, after being cut.

Ewes in Lamb.—These animals, in addition to their fodder should now receive small portions of roots, or meal daily, and should have the advantage of a shed facing the South, wherein they may at their will take shelter and be dry.

Hogs.—Breeding sows, store hogs and pigs require at this season to be treated well. Their pens or lodgings, must be kept dry and clean.

Poultry Houses of all kinds should be thoroughly cleaned. The old straw, or hay, of the nests must be removed and its place supplied with new, after the nests are thoroughly cleaned out. Those who are particular in such matters, are not content to simply remove the filth from them, but whitewash them inside and out. This done see that your hens have access to lime and gravel convenient to the hen house.

Watering and Salting Stock.—The utmost regularity must be observed in giving your horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep and hogs fresh water thrice a day, and salt as often during each week; and as we have before advised you, you would find their health promoted, if a trough with a mixture of salt and tar were placed within their reach, where they could have access to it at their pleasure.

Grain of all kinds.—Have you got out all your grain of every kind? If you have not, all we have to say is, that it is time you had, and the sooner the better that you do so now.

Carts, Tools and Implements, of all kinds must undergo a thorough inspection and examination. If there be any that require refurbishing up or repairing, let it be done forthwith. Don't wait until you want to use them; now is the accepted time. Nothing that may require to be used in the spring should be suffered to remain longer out of repair; and if you have not already a place to protect them from the weather, do so without farther delay, as no farmer should suffer articles which cost him money to be ruined by neglect. It is almost useless to incur the expense of purchase, if, afterwards, we abandon their care to the elements.

Lands intended for spring crops.—Wherever lands of this kind may be in a condition for the operation, avail yourself of any open weather to plough them up, time thus economised is of great value.

Orchard.—During this month, and the earlier you do so the better, you can both prune and cleanse your trees; by pruning we do not mean that a single limb or branch should be unnecessarily cut away; but we do mean that all redundant branches, such as shut out the light from others should be taken off, as well as all dead limbs. By cleansing, we mean, that wherever the body of the trees may be covered with moss, that that destructive substance be scraped off with some suitable implement, and that the tree then be painted with a mixture of soft soap, train oil and flour of sulphur mixed up in the proportion of a pint of the two former to half a pound of the latter. This before being applied should be thoroughly mixed

together so as to intimately incorporate the whole together. Wherever a decayed or other limb is cut off of a tree, it should be cut down close to its junction with the stem, and a composition, to be made as follows, applied to the wound, so as to cover it entirely, and thus protect it from the corroding influence of the weather: Take in the proportion of one quart of tar, half pound of bees-wax, half pound of rosin, a quarter of a pound of flour of sulphur; melt these together over a slow fire until well melted, then stir in as much plaster of paris as will make the whole the consistence of mortar. This is to be put on with a painter's brush, so as to cover the entire surface of the wound, and protected by a bandage from the weather.

As we have had a tolerably free conversation about the affairs of the farm, suppose, with a view of ascertaining what is to be done there, we take a stroll

IN THE GARDEN.

Peas.—Towards the middle of this month any of the early varieties of Green Peas may be sown in many situations. We recollect to have sown them once and to have seen them when some two or three inches high, embedded in snow, without experiencing the slightest injury.

Small Salading of all kinds may be sown on warm borders, which should be protected with straw, long manure, or matting.

Cauliflowers should be sown in hot beds, provided with glass lights, as speedily as possible.

Cabbage and Lettuce Seeds should be sown as soon as convenient in hot beds.

Cabbage Plants.—If you have any growing that are too thick you may thin out your hot bed and transplant the drawn plants into another hot-bed.

Celery.—Towards the latter part of this month, if you have a good warm border, well protected and lying to the South, manure it well, spade it up deeply and well, and after raking it as fine as possible, sow celery seed for an early supply of this wholesome and delicious vegetable.

Beets, Parsnips and Carrots may be sown in the after part of this month, or as soon as the ground is in a condition to be put in good order. The plot in which they may be grown should be well manured, dug and raked fine. If you apprehend severe frosts cover the drills with long stable dung.

Spinach, Lettuce and Radishes may after the 20th of the month be sown in open culture, provided the situation be a warm one, the ground well manured and thoroughly prepared.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Should you desire to anticipate your neighbors in the production of these, you may do so by planting the seed in small earthen pots and placing them in hot-beds. The plants to be turned out of the pots, ball of earth unbroken, as soon as the frost is over, and planted out in beds to be provided for them.

Grape Vines may be pruned about the middle of this month. If the wounds bleed, stick a potato on them.

Parsley, Thyme, and other pot herb seeds may be sown as soon as the ground can be got in order.

Gooseberries and Currants.—if not previously pruned, should be now. And it will be a good time also for planting them out so soon as the frost shall have been expelled from the earth.

Raspberries.—Towards the latter end of this month, you should prune your raspberries, taking care to clear away the decayed stems which bore fruit last year. Not more than from three to five of last season's shoots should be permitted to remain on each root. The shoots left must be shortened to about one-fourth their original length, and then to be neatly tied up to stakes or otherwise.

Having completed your pruning and tying up, dig around the roots.

About the latter part of the month new plantations of this fruit may be made.

Annual Flowers.—Among others, seeds of the following annual flowers may be sown, viz.: Larkspur, Flos-A-donis, Scarlet Pea, Dwarf Poppy, Sunflower, Auriculas.

Many of the herbaceous Flowering Perennials, towards the latter part of this month, may be planted where they may be intended to remain, as Lobelias, Phloxes, Polyanthuses, Primroses, London Pride, Violets, Carnations, Fox Glove, Pinks, Sweet William, Golden Rods, Asters, Holy-hocks, &c.

Tulips, Hyacinths and Ranunculuses must be defended still from the frost.

Having thus in a familiar way pointed out the labour claiming your attention this month, after wishing that success may crown all your labors, we bid you good day.

COTTON BAGGING.—We see by the South Carolina papers, that measures are being taken in a part of that state, to establish a manufactory for the fabrication of bagging from Cotton, to be used as a substitute for what is termed Kentucky bagging, manufactured in the latter state from hemp. The attention of the people of S. Carolina appears to have been directed to the subject, by the inquiries and efforts now making by the National government, with a view to introduce the use of American water rotted hemp in our navy, instead of Russian. This anticipated new consumer of the staple of Kentucky, seems to have created fears, lest the increased consumption would enhance its value, and thereby impose an additional burthen upon the Southern planters. Prices, doubtless, are regulated by demand and supply, so that the fears of our Carolinian friends are not without foundation; but as the art of water-rotting hemp, is not thoroughly and practically understood in this country, it may be some time before rope made from Russia hemp will be extensively superseded by that of Kentucky, though we do not entertain the slightest doubt but that cotton bagging will prove fully as durable as that made from hemp.

THE COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.—One of the superintendents of this enterprise says that it only "requires the means, constant application, decision, industry, and perseverance, to make this beautiful and productive country the largest producer of cotton in the world."—*Baltimore Sun.*

We copy the above with a view of keeping our subscribers in the cotton growing regions of our country advised, of the rise and progress of the efforts now making by Great Britain, to furnish from her dominions in India, a supply of cotton for the consumption of her manufacturers. Whether the British superintendent be or be not too sanguine in his calculations, we have no present means to determine; but from our knowledge of the enterprise and indomitable spirit, with which our transatlantic neighbors press onwards with any thing promising reward to skill and capital, we cannot doubt for a moment that, in the present instance, they will leave no effort unexerted to secure success. That the climate of India is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this great staple, there can be no question, nor is there any, that whatsoever can be accomplished by money and untiring industry will be achieved. Interest, private and public, as well as national pride, all combine to further the promotion of this project, and when such be the case, it is time for us to look the danger, of losing a good customer, in the face. By so doing we have every thing to gain and nothing to lose. If England should succeed in producing a supply of cotton for home fabrication, it will become our planters to diversify their products and adapt their pursuits to their then changed relations. That they will be able to do so, no one who understands the American character—who has witnessed the exercise of that versatile talent which enables us to shape our course to suit events—will for a moment doubt. It may be said that England has not as yet succeeded—true, she has not; but it is the part of wisdom to anticipate events, where their occurrence are probable, and such being the case, it may be well for those whose interests are to be seriously affected, to look around them and see what can be done, should India be converted into a cotton producing country, to render the lands now appropriated here to its culture, equally available on the score of profit to its proprietors.

PIGS AND HOGS.—We copy from the Kentucky Farmer a very interesting letter from Mr. Benjamin P. Gray, of Woodford, Ky. giving an account of the weights of two lots of hogs killed by him the present season. We say interesting, because the manner of raising and feeding pursued by Mr. G. was not conducted upon the high pressure principle, but upon just such an one as is within the

ability of almost every farmer—and because the successful result of Mr. Gray's labors go to show how necessary it is for a farmer to provide himself with a good breed of hogs. The weights of his hogs 14 months old, as well as of those of his 7½ mos. pigs, are truly astonishing, and indeed, the average of each age is of a character to awaken surprise.

A GOOD SIZED BERKSHIRE.—Mr. Haines of Hallowell, Maine, slaughtered a full blooded Berkshire hog a few days since, two years old, weighing 514 pounds. It is not stated how he was fed, but judging from his immense weight, we should say that he had punished, in his day, many a piggin of hasty pudding.

ROOT CROPS.—We take the following product of root crops from the report of the Kennebec County, Me. Agricultural Society. The first premium for the best crop of Ruta Baga was awarded to Mr. Noah Watson. He raised 300 bushels on half an acre, at an expense of four cents a bushel, the rent of the land and exhaustion of the soil not being taken into the account. Three others claimed the premium upon the score of having produced more, to wit, 200 bushels, each, on the fourth of an acre; but as Mr. Watson's had cost less in cultivation, the premium was awarded to him, economy in culture being considered an essential property in the claim of the applicant.

Potatoes.—The premium for the best crop of potatoes was awarded to Capt. John Hains, who raised 303 bushels on one acre. His soil was black, muddy and rather wet—manure coarse straw and plaster—distance 36 by 20 inches, in drills, work chiefly done with the plough. There is one fact connected with his culture which rather surprises us. It appears that he used thirty bushels of seed in planting the acre; which is at best one half too much, and we must confess it puzzles us to conceive, how it were possible for him, at the distance named to use that number of bushels on an acre. Certain we are, had he planted his potatoes in the furrows at 10 instead of 20 inches, that he would have increased the yield 25 per ct.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF MAINE.—We see that the propriety of instituting an agricultural survey of the state of Maine is now being agitated in the capital of that state. Whether the proposition will succeed, or not, during the present session is doubtful; but judging from the valuable services rendered to that commonwealth, in the vast fund of information collected by the late agricultural surveyor of Massachusetts, we think we may predict that, as the subject has been already broached there, that Maine will not be long before she imitates the glorious example of her mother. We venture nothing in saying, that Henry Colman, while in the performance of his duties, as agricultural surveyor of Massachusetts, did more to advance the true interests of that honored commonwealth, in infusing a spirit of generous emulation among the tillers of the soil, than any other man for twenty years, and that the feelings of noble rivalry which his labors gave rise to, will go farther to elevate the cause of husbandry than any event within the present century. When will Maryland follow the example of the old Bay State?

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.—The following communication upon the method pursued by him in the culture of asparagus, from Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, of Richmond, Virginia, is worthy of notice on account of its economy of labor.

It will be remembered, by those in this vicinity at least, that Gen. Richardson obtained a premium from the Henrico Agricultural Society, for the extraordinary asparagus exhibited by him at their fair last spring. Since that time we have been requested, more than once, to obtain for publication the General's mode of cultivating this delicious vegetable. With this request we have complied in the article below, which was furnished by the General with that readiness which he always displays to advance the interests of agriculture.—*S. Planter.*

Dear Sir:—I give you, not as you have requested, "directions for cultivating asparagus," but as briefly as I can the manner of cultivating mine; premising that so far as I know, there is no skill or mystery involved in the matter.

The roots (then two years old) were purchased of Mr. John Carter—planted in the month of March, in trenches 1 foot deep, 12 inches wide and 5 feet apart—the crowns of the roots when set in the bottoms of the trenches, so that the lateral roots interlocked, being about 12 inches from crown to crown. Previous to planting, stable manure was spread over the bottom of the trenches, an inch or two deep, the roots were then set and covered with about as much earth, well pulverized, and the whole surface kept free from grass and weeds through the year. These were the directions given me by Mr. Carter. By the end of the first year, the trenches were filled up by the ordinary process of weeding, to within 2 or three inches of the surface; I cut off the tops, filled the trenches to the surface with stable manure, and very early in the spring drew up the earth so as to form a ridge over each row of roots—the produce was more than sufficient for my family. We cut none after the month of May in the second year, but kept the beds as before, clear of weeds and grass, and in the fall, before the berries began to drop, the tops were cut down and removed.

Finding that by the ordinary method it would require more time and labor to dress the beds than I had to spare, and supposing it would be better to apply the manure near the roots than on the surface, I split the ridges with a single horse plough the next season, running twice on each bed, removed the earth left by the plough with broad hoes, and put in an inch or two of fresh stable manure. The garden line was then set over the centre of each row of roots, about 12 inches above them, the earth (well pulverized) drawn up to the line, first from one side and then from the other, with hoes, so as to form a ridge or bed 14 to 15 inches high—the line then removed, the bed raked over, and that completed the dressing. The produce was abundant, large, fine and well bleached. I have continued this practice ever since—the beds were never forked, but when they become dry and hard on the surface, a dressing with iron tooth rakes, puts them in good order again.

The crown of the roots from which the shoots are thrown up, seems to increase in size every year, buds forming upon buds, which give it a conical shape. I observe that more and more of these crowns are visible, and are cut, in every succeeding year's dressing; but it does not appear to injure them. Forking, I suppose, injures them quite as much or more. I observe also, that the lateral root or feeders, have spread across the intermediate space between the beds, and think it highly probable it might be better to apply the manure there than to the crowns. I tried the experiment last spring on a small scale, but without any visible effect, until the tops were suffered to grow up: it was perceptible in them, though it had not been in the shoots cut for the table, probably because the manure was applied too late.

My success in raising this plant, so far as it depended on my own management, is entirely accidental. I never planted, or owned, or dressed a bed of it before—never heard of its being dressed in this way, and adopted the plan at first to save time and labor, which I had not to spare. I have thirty-nine beds (one row of roots in each) sixty feet long, which are usually dressed by four men in a day and a half.

You say that your inquiries of me are for the information of others. Allow me to recommend to them and you, applications to Mr. John Carter, at his nursery and vineyard near the city, not only for supplies of roots, but as the best authority in every branch of horticulture. I have always succeeded when his advice was followed, and always failed when I neglected it.

Very respectfully, Your obt. servt.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

TOP DRESSING PASTURE LANDS.—We copy from the Southern Planter, the annexed communication upon this subject, and ask for it an attentive reading. Upon all and every thing calculated to promote the facilities of growing grass we feel a deep interest, arising out of what we consider in us a becoming sympathy for the comfort of the brute creation. It has been a settled purpose with us for years to stimulate our readers to increased energy in the

culture of the artificial grasses, and it has not been a slight source of gratification to us to know that our advice has been fruitful of good. But the mere sowing of grass, without attending to its growth and nurture after it is set, but partially carries out our views, or improves to the full extent of which it is susceptible the interests of those who may have incurred that trouble and expense. Judicious top dressings we are satisfied would not only increase the product of many fields, but preserve the plants from the injuries of droughts, a thing of much moment.

Henrico, Nov. 29th, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I have been very much interested with two communications in the September and October numbers of your paper, on the subject of manuring, over the signatures of "W. W." and "A Hanoverian," and I had hoped that your invitation to subscribers to enlarge the discussion would have elicited many valuable articles on this most important question. I am sorry to find from your last number that your invitation has been unheeded, and the discussion at once abruptly terminated. With the view of calling public attention to it again, I have determined to offer you my views, which you can publish or not as you think proper. The point in dispute between "W. W." and "A Hanoverian," is one which has excited great interest in the agricultural world, for some years past, and is still undetermined. I admit with you, Mr. Editor, that the plan of "A Hanoverian," (ploughing in manure,) is that which is most commonly pursued, but I am persuaded from personal observation, and information derived from other sources, that the course recommended by "W. W." (top dressing) is rapidly gaining ground, and is infinitely preferable. If it can be shown that there is no greater loss or expenditure of the fertilizing principles of manure, in this last than in the first mode, then its superior advantages for convenience will be at once manifest to every practical farmer—among these I will only enumerate two. In the first place instead of hauling your straw, leaves, weeds, &c. (I take it for granted that every good farmer does haul these things) into your farm pen or stable yard, you haul them at once to the field, thereby saving half or nearly half the labor of hauling, and enabling you to manure nearly double surface. In the second place you can, adopting this mode, apply your manure at all seasons of the year when not engaged in other farming operations. On the contrary, by the other plan, you can only apply it in the spring and fall, and then only when the land is in order for ploughing. There are other advantages, in this method, which I could enumerate, but as they will readily suggest themselves to the minds of all practical farmers—and I wish to be brief—I shall content myself with these two, believing them to be most important.

We now arrive at the most difficult points in the discussion—what I suppose to be the gist of the matter in dispute between "W. W." and "A Hanoverian," viz: In which mode of application does the same amount of manure act most beneficially? Does the "mere covering" of the land increase its fertility? If so, *quo modo*?—These, Mr. Editor, are very important matters, involving the whole question of the *modus operandi* of manures, and I approach them with great diffidence, having no expectation of answering them satisfactorily, but resolving to throw out the suggestions of my own mind, hoping that abler heads may be induced to investigate the subject, and give us, through your valuable journal, the results of their researches. In regard to the first question, I have no hesitation in declaring it as my firm belief, that the same quantity of manure, either animal or vegetable, decomposed or undecomposed, will produce more fertilization applied to the surface than when ploughed in; and I fully agree with "W. W." that the "mere covering of the land makes it wonderfully productive;" and I moreover strongly incline to the opinion, that the "mere covering" is one of the great secrets of the superiority of his plan. If this opinion be well founded, of which I feel firmly persuaded, despite the long array of authority in opposition, what a wonderful revolution in agricultural improvement would be effected by its general adoption.

Let us inquire what are the advantages to be gained by subjecting our vegetable manures to the "trampling process?" For the life of me I cannot see one of any consequence. It is true we mix them with the excrements of our cattle, and perhaps can distribute the animal manure more equally or uniformly on our fields; but will

any one contend that this mere convenience can compensate for the immense additional labor? This reminds me, Mr. Editor, of the old fashioned mode of sowing turnip seed, mixed with ashes or sand. If hauling litter into farm pens, could by any possibility increase the animal excrements, then truly it would be a wonderful advantage. Will the friends of the trampling process tell us that a heap of vegetable matter cut to pieces with the hoof and mixed up with animal matters during the winter gets into a prodigious fever and sweat, and in the spring becomes perfectly mellow, assumes a fine black color and is exceedingly rich, &c. Now all this I do not gainsay, but I should like to be informed in what manner that same heap of vegetable matter has acquired any of the elements necessary to fertilize land which it did not possess when first deposited there, of course excepting the animal matter. On the contrary, has it not lost nearly or quite 50 per cent. during the operation of sweating? And notwithstanding the addition of animal manure, the heap has lessened nearly one-half. What has become of it? Gone, gone. We have lost from our compost bed enough of carbonic acid gas, ammonia, nitrogen, and other fertilizing gases, to have nourished a whole field of corn. Again, in the spring of the year this manure is generally carried to the field and deposited in small heaps.—After it is all hauled out, all hands turn to scattering, and it is thinly spread out and exposed for 24 or 48 hours longer before it is ploughed in, and then perhaps, imperfectly.

Mr. Editor, did you ever bring your nasal organ within the range of smoke ascending from one of these heaps of manure when being dug into in the spring? If you have not, I can assure you, you would be in almost as much danger of losing your breath as if you had applied to the same organ a wide, open mouth bottle of aqua ammoniac. Why, sir, if the nutritious gases escaping from a heap of this description every five minutes could be sufficiently diluted, and applied, it would afford a week's supply of food to a moderately sized field of grain. This too, escaping at a period when there is no growing crop, not a blade of grass to desorb or detain the smallest particle. It is all gone—vanished into thin air. Seriously, I have no doubt but that the loss at this period is immense, and has not, I fear, sufficiently arrested the attention of farmers. I contend that by adopting "W. W.'s" plan none of this loss occurs, or at least, comparatively little. When the undecomposed vegetable matter is spread upon the pasture land in the spring or summer, the decomposition, or more properly speaking the combustion, is very slow, and the various elements which it contains are evolved very gradually. Those which are volatile, the carbonic and nitrogen gases for example, are absorbed as rapidly as they are yielded, by the grass and weeds of the field, and the nutritive mineral bases not volatile, and which are equally necessary to the growth of plants, are carried into the earth, by the rains and snows, as fast as they are liberated from their chemical combinations, and taken up by the roots of plants, causing an immense growth of weeds, and cover for the land, and these in their turn restoring to the earth not alone the food derived from the top dressing, but adding their original stock to the capital.

I will close my communication (already too long) by adding a few words in reference to the last query: Does the mere covering of land increase its fertility? Although I have expressed the opinion above that it does, I fear, Mr. Editor, I cannot satisfactorily account for it. I will, however, present the reason which has occurred to my mind, hoping that if any one can account for it more satisfactorily, he will not hesitate to do so, through your columns. We know that neither heat nor moisture alone is sufficient for the decomposition of animal, vegetable or mineral substances, but there must be a combination of both these agents. I therefore suppose that a top dressing of straw, leaves, &c. prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the land, thereby preserving it for a much longer period in a condition favorable for the development or evolution of those substances, vegetable, animal and mineral, necessary for the growth of plants, and that, therefore, a much larger amount of this nutritive matter will be furnished for succeeding crops than if the surface of the land had not been covered.

Respectfully,

J. R. G.

HORSE-FLY.—There are several insects known by the name of the horse-fly, and which are at all times troublesome, and sometimes fatal to this noble animal. One of these, which is perhaps the most common and dangerous,

is the one that produces the bot, (*Estrus equi*), a fly resembling the humble bee only lighter colored, and the female is provided with a long ovipositor folding under her belly, with which she lays her eggs on the hair of the legs, knees, &c. of the horse, and these being licked off and swallowed, a small larvæ or grub is produced which is called a bot, and which not unfrequently, by their numbers and irritation, if not by their voracity, destroy the horse. Another is the fly which produces the bot called the *fundament bot* (*Estrus hemorrhoidalis*). This fly lays its eggs on the lips of the horse, whence they are licked off and swallowed, and thus get into the stomach. They are most frequently found in the anal opening of the horse, and hence it was formerly supposed that the female deposited its eggs in that place. Injections of animal oil ensure the destruction of this bot. Another is the red bot fly, (*Estrus nasal*). This insect is nearly the size of the honey bee, and the female lays her eggs in the nostrils of the horse, ass, stag, and sometimes of the sheep, though it differs from the *Estrus ovis* or sheep-fly. The horse is rarely killed by this insect, though the larvæ in the nostrils are very troublesome, and when large enough they are squeezed out and pass into the pupa state in the ground. Sheep and deer die when they happen to have many of these larvæ in their heads. Another variety is the horse-fly proper, or *Hippobosca equina*, which lives chiefly on horses, but sometimes attacks cattle and other animals. From its appearance, and the pertinacity with which it clings to the animal, it is sometimes called the spider fly or the forest fly. There are some other flies of the Tabania tribe which are very troublesome to horses, but the above are the ones generally classed as horse-flies by naturalists. For further information on the flies that attack or prey on animals, the reader is referred to Koollar, whose work on predatory insects is one of the best extant.

HORSE-RAKE.—This is one of the most valuable of agricultural implements, considered as a labor-saving one, and for raking hay on all smooth meadows, and for several others purposes, should supersede the hand-rake altogether. There are two kinds, one called the single horse-rake, or which has teeth only on one side of the head, and the other called the double or revolving rake, which, on favorable ground, is much to be preferred. Such a rake will do the work well, expeditiously, and with far greater ease to the laborer. It is also very useful in raking over the stubble after wheat or barley has been harvested, and experience with the rake shows that a much greater loss was sustained (even when the crop was gathered in a careful manner) by a neglect in gathering with the rake, than was generally supposed. It is true, all that is left may not be lost, as the hogs may be gleaners, but we believe there are not many farmers who do not lose enough by not gleaning their fields with a rake, to buy a new one every year.

HOT BED.—It is sometimes desirable for the farmer to grow plants for the maturity of which our summers have not sufficient length, or to bring others forward at an earlier period than can be done in the open air, and in such cases a hot bed or forcing bed may be resorted to with success. Plants may be started in these, and when the frosts of spring are passed, be transplanted into the garden, and thus a maturity of the fruit secured. Hot beds are made with a frame to enclose the manure, or without; as suits the gardener. Horse manure is preferred to any other for this purpose, to be placed in masses of such depth, that when fermented there will be a thickness of at least three feet, and of such size as the covering frames demand. Experience shows that beds enclosed in a box or frame of boards do not dry up as rapidly as those without; but as the frame work cannot settle with the manure, the latter is sometimes so low when the fermentation has ceased, as to place the plants too much out of the direct rays of the sun. The earth placed on the manure should be rich garden mould, and of ten or twelve inches in thickness. If radishes are to be grown, a still greater depth is admissible. Too great a depth, however, will prevent the requisite heat, and much lessen the value of the bed. Some care is requisite in regulating the temperature by lifting and moving the glasses, and in pleasant days, air should have free access to the plants. A liberal supply of water of a moderate temperature (rain water is the best) must be given to plants while growing in the bed.

HUBBACK.—This is the name of the celebrated progenitor of the Improved Short Horns, and in the hands of Charles Collins, did for the English cattle what the Godolphin Arabian did for their horses. Mr. Youatt remarks, "that there are no superior Short Horns which do not

claim descent nearly, or remotely, from Hubback." The origin of this bull appears to be involved in some obscurity. He was purchased by Waittall and R. Collins, when a calf, of a poor man who grazed his cow on the highway, and his dam was remarkable for the ease in which she was kept in high order, a quality possessed by Hubback to such a degree that a disposition to fatten prevented his usefulness as a bull but a few seasons. That Hubback was of pure Short Horn blood on one side cannot well be doubted; but the present race of Improved Short Horns have descended from a cross between Collins' S. H. bull Bolingbroke, a descendant of Hubback, and a beautiful red polled Galloway cow. Perhaps there is not another instance on record where a single animal has effected more important results, or stamped the character of excellence more decidedly on his descendants than this bull; and the example of the Collings, will go down to remote ages, as a proof of what perseverance, accompanied by a sound judgement, can effect in improving a race of cattle.

HIDE-BOUND.—This is a disease of the skin of animals, which gives a peculiarly rough and staring appearance to the hair, and is not unfrequently indicative of a general derangement of the health of the animal. The skin of the hide-bound animal loses its pliability and flexible nature, becomes stiff and seems to adhere to the muscles and bones, and the extent to which this stiffness and feeling of adhesion exists usually marks the severity and intensity of the cause in which it originates. Hide-bound is always attended with more or less fever. The oil which is formed from the innumerable glands or pores of the skin is dried up, and the minute scales which form the outer surface of the skin, no longer yielding to the hair, they, as the skin dries, turn the hair every way, giving that irregular and unhealthy appearance so characteristic of the disease. Hide-bound is much oftener a symptom of disease than a primary one, and the efforts at cure must be directed to a removal of the cause. A dose of physic, (Youatt recommends eight ounces of sulphur with half an ounce of ginger,) and a few washes should be given. Medicines calculated to rouse the action of the skin, such as sulphur, nitre, antimonial powder, or ginger, in small quantities, should follow the physic. When hide-bound follows low keeping, a change to a more generous diet, (gradually, however, and avoiding active tonics) will usually effect a cure. Mr. Youatt says the best alternative to remove hide-bound in the horse is leigated antimony, nitre, and sulphur; and given in doses of two drachms of the first, three of the second, and four of the third, and repeated every night in a mash or in the form of a ball.

Dictionary of Terms—Cultivator.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—The supplies of Live hogs during the week have been very small and retail sales only have been made to butchers at \$5.25 per 100 lbs. Some small parcels of killed Hogs have been sold during the week at \$5.624 per 100 lbs. payable in Rail Road orders.

Cotton.—We note sales of 150 bales Upland and Virginia Cotton at 9a94 cts. on 6 and 8 months' credit.

Cloverseed.—Dull—prime parcels are held at \$6.25.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday, 50 bbls. New Orleans Syrup were sold at 28a384 cts. per gallon.

Sugar.—The only auction sale this week was on Tuesday, when 100 hds New Orleans were sold at 6a6.35.

Tobacco.—Shippers appear to have entirely withdrawn from the market at present, and the only sales made are of an occasional hoghead or two for manufacturing purposes. In the absence of transactions we continue former quotations, viz. Inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50a\$4.50; middling to good \$5a\$7; good \$7.50a\$8.50; and fine \$9a\$13. Ground Leaf is worth \$5a\$7 for common to good quality, and \$7.50a\$8 for extra. Ohio is quoted as follows, viz:—Common to middling \$4a\$5; good \$5a\$9.50; fine red and wrappery \$7a\$10; fine yellow \$7.50a\$10; and extra wrappery \$11a\$13. The inspections of the week are 8 hds. Maryland; 9 hds. Ohio; and 27 hds. Kentucky—total 42 hds.

Cattle.—To-day at the drove yards, 240 head of Beef Cattle were offered, of which 170 were sold at prices ranging from \$3.924 for inferior to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality, payable in Rail Road Orders.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores on Saturday at \$5.50. To-day sales of 400 barrels were made for shipment at \$5.564. The market is dull and holders generally ask \$5.624. We quote the wagon price at \$5.50.

No sales of City Mills. Holders generally ask \$6.124.

Grain.—Small sales of Md. reds received by wagons, are making at \$1.15a\$1.20. Sales of Md. white Corn to day at 51a53 cts. Yellow is held at 55 cts. No sales of Oats.

Provisions.—There is nothing doing in Provisions. New Mess Pork is held at \$11; Prime at \$9.50, New Mess Beef at

\$10 to \$10.50; No. 1 at \$8 to \$8.50, and Prime at \$6 to \$6.50. Bacon continues very dull and prices are only nominal. New Baltimore cured Hams are held at 10 cents; Sides at 6 cts; Shoulders at 5 cents; Prime old Western assorted at 3 to 34 cents; Sides at 3 to 34 cents; Shoulders at 2 to 3 cents; and Hams at 4 to 7 cents. We quote No. 1 Western Lard at 6 to 64 cents. Western Butter is held at 7 to 9 cents, and Glades at 10 to 20 cents as in quality.

At Philadelphia on Saturday.—The market for Flour, which has been rather quiet the last week or two, but held generally by factors at \$6 per bbl, yesterday declined 12a25c per bbl. and 2500 bbls. of good Pennsylvania and Brandywine was sold for export at \$5.75 per bbl. Rye sells in small lots at \$4 per bbl. In Corn and Oats there has been little other sales than those from country wagons, the latter for Penna. at 42c per bushel. Early in the week a sale was made of 1800 bushels Illinois Wheat at 130c.—Some further operations were since made in Penna. previous rates. The sales of Provisions of late have been at very low rates, with a view of disposing of old stocks, and without any regular prices. In the West, Hogs are selling at unusually depressed prices. A sale of 525 kegs new Western Lard was made at auction yesterday at 54c per lb. we quote it about 6c. Good keg Butter 8a10c. per lb. Beef Cattle, 610 head at market, 150 from Virginia, and the balance, 460 were from this State. Sales of middling cattle at 54 to 6c; extra sold at 64 to 7c per lb., on the hoof; inferior 4c; 182 left over.

At New Orleans, three days ending 19th instant, sales of cotton reached about 10,000 bales, at prices within the following:—Liverpool Classifications.—Inferior 61a7; Ordinary 61a7 Middling 71a84 Middling fair 84; Fair to fully fair 91a104; Good fair 11; Good and fine 12a15; North Alabama and Tennessee 6a10. Holders of sugar submitted to a slight decline in ordinary qualities, which are quoted at 4a5 cents; strictly prime 51a54.

At Mobile, week ending 19th instant, sales of cotton amounted to 6,300 bales; receipts 14,427 bales, stock on hand 54,228 bales. The following are the quotation prices: Good and fine none, Good fair (scarce) 11a114; Fair 10; Middling Fair, 91a94; Middling 84a84; Ordinary 74a74. Kentucky bagging 21 cents; rope 9 cents; stock abundant; the article dull.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) 26th instant, Turpentine \$2.15; Lumber—quarter boards \$8; wide do. \$74 and scantling at \$5; Timber \$4a6.00 per M for mill timber; Staves (R. O. dressed) \$18.00a14.50a13.50; Shingles 2a24.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday, there were 500 beeves. We quote beef cattle to correspond with last week, viz: First quality \$5.50a5.75; second quality \$4.75a5.25; third quality \$3.50a4.50.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES, for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers: selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe July 20th to 25th
No. 20.—Baltimore Beauty,	" Aug. 5th to 10th
No. 70.—Canary,	" Aug. 10th to 15th
No. 78.—Red Magdalen,	" Aug. 18th to 20th
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	" Aug. 22d to 25th
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	" Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	" Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	" Sept. 1st to 5th
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande,	" Sept. 8th to 12th
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	" Sept. 12th to 18th
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune,	" Sept. 12th to 15th
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	" Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 82.—Superb open-stone,	" Sept. 15th to 17th
No. 86.—Orange Free,	" Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 94.—Red Jacket,	" Sept. 25th to 28th
No. 95.—Latest good free,	" Oct. 1st to 4th

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe Aug. 18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington,	" Aug. 20th to 25th
No. 72.—Old Newington,	" Sept. 10th to 15th
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	" Sept. 15th to 20th
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina,	" Sept. 18th to 23rd
No. 21.—Goldsbrough,	" Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 100.—Washington,	" Sept. 20th to 25th
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	" Sept. 25th to 30th
No. 90.—Red Rover,	" Oct. 1st to 10th
No. 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	" Oct. 5th to 15th

The Prices of the above are \$15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—\$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to

JOHN SHERIEF, Manager,

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

WM. M. DOWNING.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted bona fide—price \$150.

The Corn Sheller and Husker is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 34 hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by handfuls of 6 ears at a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or shuck will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will shell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price \$30.

The Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it ever run, which was on the 22d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 1-2 bushels—the gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and compactly arranged, occupying about 3 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient meal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price \$40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Orders may be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I shall invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any differences in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purpose for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841. *if* OBEID HUSSEY.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills.

Straw Cutters, from	\$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power,	13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse power, warranted, and well attended in putting up,	\$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.	

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hammers, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.

A TREATISE ON BEE MANAGEMENT.

A valuable little work by Mr. Attkin, editor of the Western Farmer & Gardener. Price 25 cts. For sale at the office of the American Farmer.

ja 12

500 BARRELS OF POUDETTE.

For sale at the office of the NEW-YORK POUDETTE company, 120 Nassau street, New York.—Price two dollars per barrel, containing FOUR bushels heaped measure each, delivered on board of any vessel in this city.

Press prices of shares in this company, one hundred and ten dollars each entitling the holder to one hundred bushels of pourette annually, during the continuance of the charter, 17 years from next March; which at present prices will be equivalent to a return of the capital and over five per cent annual interest every three years. Those who took shares in the winter of 1837—5 have received three hundred bushels on each share; and are entitled to seventeen hundred more. Those who desire shares will do well to apply soon, as they will not be sold at that price after 1st. May next—address the agent, D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau St. up stairs.

New York, January 26th 1842.—Feb. 2
The subscriber having been frequently applied to for the purpose of obtaining small quantities of Poudrette, respectfully informs those wishing to give it a trial, that he intends on the 14th of Feb. inst. ordering on such quantity from the above company, as he may receive a demand for in addition to a supply for his own use. The price deliverable in Baltimore, will be \$3 per bbl. including freight, insurance and incidental, but no order will be attended to without accompanied by the cash in Baltimore bankable money, or its equivalent, without respect to persons, as the agent delivers none without the money in advance.
S. SANDS, office American Farmer.

AN IMPORTED CHINA SOW,

Now more than 2 months in pig by a pure Berkshire boar, for sale at \$25, deliverable in this city. She was imported in the U. S. ship John Adams, and is near 2 years old. Any one wanting to obtain the breed would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as there is not another pure blood of the breed, that I am aware of, on sale in the state.

Also, a half-CHESTER and half-BERKSHIRE SOW, also in pig by the above mentioned boar—price \$25.

WHITE TURKIES—A few of the pure white Turkeys, which have been so much admired, for sale.

Also, a number of Durham, Devon, and crosses therefrom, heifers, cows and bulls, different ages, low for the times.

Also, Dishley or Bakewell SHEEP, ewes and rams—and imported JACKS.
S. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FARMERS REPOSITORY IN PRATT STREET.

The subscriber has in store his usual extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; his stock of Ploughs and Plough Castings on hand, is probably the most extensive of any in Baltimore, and will be sold at very reduced prices for cash. Also, my Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, and every implement in my store are offered to the public on the same reduced terms.—Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Feb. 2

GARDEN SEED.

J. B. EASTMAN (Pratt street) has received his SEEDS. My whole stock of Seeds now on hand from Mr. Landreth are of last year's growth, and can be depended upon as superior Seeds and true to their kind.—Also, in store, Orchards, Grass, and Herd's Seed of good quality and at low prices.
Feb. 2

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to \$40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather sets, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory, Baltimore county.
Feb. 2

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Leasing, sons of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England.—Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Grinders \$30 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, delivered in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN P. E. STANLEY, on 24 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. E. J. Wood remained in payment at market price.
E. J. COOPER.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT, South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bell-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Proudy's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair.—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting, screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use.—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings.—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,

With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price \$35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use; price \$4, extra set of teeth \$1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
J. A. 26

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The undersigned, the assignees of the newly invented "Patent Convoluted Steam Boiler," solicits the attention of the public generally, but more particularly of the farmers throughout the Southern countries, to the advantages of this invention. By means of a small boiler, measuring about 24 feet in length and 14 feet in breadth, three or four hundred gallons of water may be kept at the boiling point for two hours with scarcely four cubic feet of wood. The room saved is about four-fifths—the size of the patent boiler being hardly one-fifth the bulk of ordinary steam boilers—the expense saved has been calculated to be about five-sixths of the usual cost of fuel. Already has this invention been introduced into some of our public institutions, where its advantages have been fully tested and found to exceed the most sanguine expectations, as will be seen by the testimonials annexed. To farmers and producers this boiler is inestimable in furnishing a cheap and expeditious mode of steaming provender for cattle.

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.
Place of manufacture corner of Fayette st. and McClellan's alley.
C. W. BENTLEY.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1841.

Mr. D. L. PICKARD: I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled two hundred gallons of cold water in forty minutes—using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three fourths in fuel and four sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.

The undersigned has for some months been using one of D. L. Pickard's convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two thirds of the fuel. He has boiled two hundred gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser, Pearl street, near Lexington. BALTIMORE, August 21, 1841.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—Having purchased, for the use of this Institution one of D. L. Pickard's patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The Boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly.

WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.

I fully concur in the statement above.

LINDSEY STURGEON, Am't

To D. L. PICKARD, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that if I purchase every boiler I have either seen or heard

offer for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time.

ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent, of Balto. City and County Alms House.

August 28th 1841.

THE MEADOWS, Balt. Co. Jan. 14, 1841.

"As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel, and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my 'piggery' containing upwards of 32 store pigs and two 'breeders' steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from fifty to one hundred bushels of cut corn stalks, for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains fifty bushels, (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place, a friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully,

ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

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MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or lever' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three do	28.00
do	do	do	Four do	38.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. & CO.

No. 60 Light Street.

Goldborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels \$35 00

Do. for manual power, which performs at about half the rate as above 35,00

Do. for Husking & Shelling Corn and Threshing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch, 60 00

Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong, 100a125

Spike Threshing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country, 50 to 75

Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when threshing, 20 to 25

Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power, 125

Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines, 150

Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 1000 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day, 30

Grindstones, hung on friction rollers, 15

Centrifugal Diminutors for spreading lime, ashes, &c. 30

Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher, 65

Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article, 30a45a5

Fanning Mills, 25a30

25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety, 3a15

Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary, 5a6.50

Harrows, hinged, V shape, common drag and improved Eng. Drill and sowing Machines, 7a15

Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment

Books on cultivation, and management of Stock TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.

Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and description of each article for sale. SHERIFFALTY. JOHN COULSON, of Baltimore county, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. oc 27 18